



Food and Agriculture Organization  
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## Dimitra Clubs – Enhancing the resilience of rural men and women through community mobilization

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### SUMMARY POINTS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



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## Background

The webinar on “Dimitra Clubs – Enhancing the resilience of rural men and women through community mobilization” was presented as part of a series of webinars organized by **KORE** - the Knowledge sharing platform on resilience- within the INFORMED programme and dedicated to sharing knowledge on resilience building. This series of webinars is the result of a collaboration between EU-DEVCO and FAO strategic programme on resilience.

## Summary points

### 1. The link between empowerment and resilience

FAO defines resilience as the “ability to prevent and mitigate disasters and crises as well as to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover and adapt from them in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner.”

FAO seeks to increase the resilience to threats and crises that affect agriculture, food and nutrition, focusing on three major areas: natural hazards and related disasters such as floods, droughts and earthquakes; food chain threats caused by plant pests and diseases and animal diseases, as well as food safety threats such as radio nuclear contamination or avian flu conflicts and protracted crises.

The empowerment of rural women and men is essential and necessary to reinforce community resilience. The reason relies on the fact that empowered communities are more resilient to threats and crises as their capacities of reflexion, strategic decision and ability to act are reinforced, particularly for rural women.

In developing countries, many communities are skills and strategies to prevent and cope with risks and shocks. FAO has a wide range of technical expertise and skills to help countries and communities to become more resilient through social and economic empowerment.

Although economic empowerment is important, providing only technical, economic and financial support does not guarantee that no one is left behind. Therefore, for this process to be inclusive, gender-sensitive and sustainable, it is also necessary to strengthen the social and human capital and to promote collective action in the poorest rural areas.

There is a need to trigger rural communities’ empowerment through specific participatory and gender-transformative approaches. A longstanding approach developed by FAO in the field of social empowerment is the Dimitra Clubs.

## 2. What are Dimitra Clubs?

FAO Dimitra Clubs are participatory information and communication projects which contribute to improving the visibility of rural populations, particularly women. They emphasize community mobilization, gender equality and rural people's empowerment.

The clubs are self-organized groups of rural women, men, young girls and young boys, who get organized to discuss the challenges they face in their daily lives and act together to overcome them using their own resources. The actions driven by the clubs are shared using ICT-solar powered radios, cellular phones and smart applications- and inspire other communities. These spaces for dialogue and discussion are composed of about 25-30 people who decide on a voluntary basis to meet and get organized. Depending on the cultural context, the clubs decide if they wish to form women-only, men-only or mixed groups. The crucial step in this approach is that discussions within the clubs are always brought at community level during the village assemblies. In this way, both rural women and men and all the actors of the community participate in the process of decision-making. This makes the approach unique in terms of inclusion and participation of all, ensuring that everyone's voices are heard.

The application of this approach requires a change of mind in the way we facilitate rural development. Here we are talking about facilitating processes of change that are people-centered and aim at reinforcing the self-esteem and leadership of rural populations, especially of the most marginalised (women and youth) so that they can unlock their full potential. This process builds on the richness of local knowledge, creativity and know-how. Thus, the process does not belong to FAO as the groups are self-sustained and decide for themselves what their priorities are and which themes they wish to tackle.

The main four focus areas of the *Dimitra Clubs* approach are:

- **Participation:** All members, whatever their sex and social standing, have the opportunity to make themselves heard. The clubs stimulate an active and voluntary participation of all actors at community level through the whole process (discussions, decision-making, and actions).
- **Gender:** The clubs pay ensure to address the power imbalances that discriminate against women by highlighting their key role and leadership in community development and meaningfully engage men and other stakeholders who traditionally hold power in rural areas (village chiefs, traditional authorities) to participate as key actors in the approach.
- **Communication:** The approach is a participatory communication approach. In the setting where the *Dimitra Clubs* are active, rural isolated areas, the main communication medium to access information is still rural community radios. Therefore, the win-win partnership between the *Dimitra Clubs* and the community radios are crucial in this approach. This partnership is based on confidence and mutual respect. Thanks to the community radios, the stories of the *Dimitra Clubs* spread to other communities and the clubs help the partner community radios to become "radios by the community, for the community".
- **Community mobilization:** As they are geared for action, the clubs encourage their members and their communities to play and active role in development. This process triggers collective action and strengthens communities' capacities to get organized to find solutions together and overcome their challenges.

The *Dimitra* approach is part of a people-centered strategy to improve rural people's livelihoods and boost gender-responsive rural transformation.

Due to its flexibility and adaptability to different settings, the approach has received numerous requests from different countries (Central African Republic, Burkina Faso, Chad, Myanmar and Panama).

Today there are over 1 600 *Dimitra Clubs* 1 600 clubs in six sub-Saharan countries (Burundi, DR Congo, Ghana, Niger and Senegal) comprising over 50 000 members (60% of which are women). It is estimated that one million rural people benefit from the achievements of the clubs.

### 3. FAO support and partnerships

It can be said that experience shows, although it varies from context to context, that FAO's support is crucial in the first two years of life of the Clubs.

The role of FAO in the first two years is necessary to ensure:

- Sustainability and ownership of the approach by the communities;
- Respect of key principles (gender, participation, inclusion and flexibility)
- Adaptation of the methodology into different social and cultural settings;
- Capacity development on participatory communication, gender and people's empowerment
- Experience and knowledge sharing at local, national and global levels, including through south-south cooperation.
- Capitalization of good practices
- Advocacy
- Resource mobilisation

The work concerning setting-up the *Dimitra Clubs* consists of three phases (which can overlap due to the flexible nature of the approach):

- I. **Raising Awareness:** involve all actors at different levels (national and local authorities, religious chiefs, traditional chiefs, civil society organizations). Special attention is paid to the inclusion of the most marginalized groups.
- II. **Training:** capacity development training at different levels on the key aspects and principles of the approach. The role of the local partner organization is crucial in this process. The key is to establish a partnership based on trust with this organization.
- III. **Backstopping:** providing backstopping support during these two years and beyond (if necessary) is crucial to accompany the process and give technical advice and support in terms of capacity development, resource mobilization, partnerships and capitalization of good practices.

The clubs can be set-up as stand-alone or in partnership with other participatory approaches and in the framework of other programmes.

Two examples of the complementarity with other participatory approaches are the partnerships between the *Dimitra Clubs* and the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and the *Caisses de resilience* (CdR) approach.

- ***Dimitra Clubs* and FFS:** The FFS approach strengthens community capacity to increase agricultural production and improves livelihoods in a way that is adaptable in local contexts. The alliance with the *Dimitra Clubs* reinforces gender equity, community mobilization and sustainability so that the knowledge shared within the FFS benefits the entire community. The two approaches are currently collaborating in various countries of sub-Saharan Africa (Senegal, Mali and Niger) tackling issues such as climate change, sustainable agricultural practices and equitable access to natural resources.
- ***Dimitra Clubs* and CdR:** The CdR is a development approach that links three dimensions of resilience (social, technical and financial) in a mutually reinforcing way. The *Dimitra Clubs* are used in the social pillar of this approach to strengthen social cohesion and social dialogue and to ensure that both rural women and men benefit and contribute to the approach.

The *Dimitra Clubs* approach are also integrated in other development programmes. Examples of these programmes are the following:

- **Joint Programme against gender-based violence (GBV) - DR Congo (EU, UNICEF, FAO):** 133 Clubs have been created in total. As a result of the actions driven by the *Dimitra Clubs*, communities have been sensitized to encourage young girls victims of GBV to regain their dignity by being re-accepted by the community and by getting back to school.
- **Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment - Niger (FAO, UN Women, WFP, IFAD):** FAO is the lead agency in Niger. Over 100 *Dimitra clubs* have been created, and in this joint programme the *Dimitra Clubs* have been chosen as the main entry point for all the field activities of the projects to ensure transparency and ownership at different levels and facilitate partnerships. The results have resulted in: income-generating opportunities, securing women and men's access to land and water and women's active participation in decision-making.
- **Climate resilience project (GEF-funded) - Senegal:** over 60 clubs have already been created and the objective is to create 400 *Dimitra Clubs* in the next four years. Activities of the Clubs involve climate change adaptation in partnership with the FFS. The *Dimitra Clubs* in this project are introduced to strengthen the social mobilization and gender components.

#### 4. Impact of the FAO *Dimitra Clubs*

The dynamic nature of this gender-transformative approach, has led to ripple effects in various areas of work, including improved agricultural practices, food and nutrition security, and also education, health and sanitation practices, as well as other social domains such as women's leadership and changes in gender roles and relations.

This underscores the great potential of this community-driven approach and its variegated impact in so many areas of rural development, all contributing to the enhancement of gender equality and the improvement of rural people's livelihoods in a sustainable way.

Some examples related to three major areas of impact in the context of strengthening resilient livelihoods for all women and men include:

- **Social cohesion:** A concrete example of how the *Dimitra Clubs* are fostering **social cohesion** in rural isolated areas is the case of Gassedra, a village in the Tillabéry region of Niger. The *Dimitra Clubs* are acting as drivers for peace to solve conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in the village. The *Fulani*, who by tradition are nomadic-livestock-keepers, have slowly settled in the outskirts of the village. They need grazing land for the cattle. They have been criticized for crossing villagers' fields and destroying their crops. In recent years, these conflicts have become more and more frequent and violent because of the settlement process of the *Fulani* people. The *Dimitra Clubs* have succeeded to solve this difficult situation through dialogue, participation and the inclusion of the *Fulani* people. The Clubs addressed to the village chief who decided to invite some *Fulani* representatives to join the Clubs' discussions. This represented a way for everybody to hear and understand each other's reasons and points of view and, above all, it allowed reaching a collective shared agreement about the use of local resources, including land and water. Today, the *Fulani* people and the villagers, coexist peacefully on the territory of the village of Gassedra and participate equally to collective discussions about common challenges. New frictions might emerge in the future, but now both *Fulani* and local farmers know that their difficulties can be solved using the *Dimitra Clubs* as spaces for participatory dialogue.
- **Community mobilization:** Through the *Dimitra Clubs*, rural women and men and entire communities, mobilize, organize, and take their development in their own hands. An example of a community mobilization initiative can be found in the village of Yaisonge, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This village is located at the heart of the Congo forest and was very difficult to access before the arrival of the clubs.

Through discussions within the clubs, involving many other actors at community level (such as local authorities and village chiefs), the clubs have decided to tackle the issue of rural isolation. They have taken the initiative collectively to rehabilitate the road that leads to the village.

It is now cheaper to buy cassava sticks than before and women have managed to sell their fish for a higher price. This is an example of a community mobilization initiative whereby the clubs identify a priority, mobilize the entire community, discuss with different actors and act collectively. As a result, local governance and social fabric is strengthened. The decisions about the development of the community are made in a transparent way and becomes everyone's business.

There are examples of community mobilization in other areas such as health, sanitation, education as well as gender equality.

- **Gender equality (socio-economic empowerment and changes in discriminatory behaviours):** gender equality and women's empowerment is essential in crisis situations. Protracted crises affect the food security and nutritional status of rural people, particularly of rural women and



children. In addition, during these crises many forms of GBV can be inflicted particularly on women, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

Over half of the Clubs' members are women, and most men and women's members agree that thanks to the Clubs the opinions of women are better taken into consideration in the decision-making processes of their communities.

This happens because, women as well as men, traditional chiefs, local authorities, stakeholders that traditionally hold power in rural areas, they all participate actively in the approach.

This results in improving social dialogue, dialogue between women and men at the community level and at the household level, and a higher recognition of women's rights and of their important contribution to agriculture and community well-being.

These structural transformations have led to **changes in some gender discriminatory attitudes and behaviours**. In many villages, the discussions that started within the clubs, have gradually led to a reduction of harmful practices such as early marriage and food taboos.

In the village of Yalosuna, in the northeastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the majority of the population faces serious nutritional problems. Before the *Dimitra Clubs*, social

*“Before the Dimitra Clubs, and the intervention of our Chief, tradition forbade us from eating catfish. People said that: «If you eat it, your eyes, belly and arms will swell, your hair will fall out and your body will be ripped in pieces.”*

Adama Bonama, member of a Dimitra Club from Yalosuna, DRC

norms impeded women to eat catfish, which is relatively readily available in this region. Thanks to a series of awareness-raising activities conducted by the *Dimitra Clubs*, and to discussions within the clubs, both women and men of these communities have decided to revisit this social norm, since it was evident that it was leading to negative nutritional implications for women and girls.

Today, the women of Yalosuna can eat catfish which adds a new and valuable source of protein to their diets.

Thus, actively participating in the *Dimitra Clubs*, together with men, **women increase their self-esteem and confidence**, they speak up in public, and have more opportunities to make their voices heard and engage in leadership roles.

The case of the village of Banizoumbou (in the region of Tillabéry, situated 72 km away from the capital of Niger) is emblematic. By listening together to radio programs, and as a result of the discussions around access to land within their Clubs, the women and members of the village club, organized and decided to take action by appealing to the chief of the village. Impressed by the women's organizational capacities he decided to help and bring together 8 of the village's landowners to discuss land matters and move towards the final decision: a 99-year lease contract for the women. It is the first time in this village that a group of women obtained secure, legal and long-term access to land. This is a great achievement in a landlocked country where access to land and water is scant.

The story doesn't end here, the social and economic opportunities have expanded for the women of this village. The story has attracted the interest of other development actors and organizations. The Ministry of Hydraulics has built two water points, other institutions have introduced the gravity-driven drip irrigation which greatly reduces the drudgery of hand-carrying water while increasing the water-use efficiency of these gardens (saving water, labour and energy). The women have created their own farmer organizations, they have set up a petty cash fund to support their financial needs, they now have access to various markets around the area and are able to feed their families with the food they produce. The village also has access to farm products that are cheaper than before. Their story has also inspired other women who are now lobbying for the opening of another vegetable garden through discussions within their clubs.

Thus, this story represents empowerment through the dynamic approach of the *Dimitra Clubs* and how the impact in various areas is crucial for enhancing the empowerment and resilience of rural women and men.

## 5. Challenges and opportunities

In terms of opportunities and challenges, thanks to its variegated impact, the *Dimitra Clubs* approach has received numerous requests to up-scale within countries where there are already active clubs and to expand in new areas.

This growing interest and way forward for up-scaling requires more than ever a strong coordination effort in the field and at global level to facilitate processes of ownership, accountability, alignment amongst different stakeholders and integration into national policies and strategies.

This process also calls for capacity development, knowledge-sharing, south-south cooperation and partnerships at local, national and global levels.

In addition, greater advocacy efforts are needed for the recognition of key areas of work (social mobilization, participation, gender equality and empowerment) to achieve the sustainable development goals and truly “leave no one behind”.



## Questions and answers

- **Whenever people get together to discuss their challenging issues and try to get collective solutions in a sustainable manner, these initiatives are usually taken over by politicians and state sector, which consequently emasculates and politicizes the initiative. What practical experience have you got about such cases and how have the *Dimitra Clubs* been able to resist and sustain such clubs in face of political onslaught?**

*Dimitra Clubs* trigger the mobilization of communities. In this regard, it is true that there is the potential issue of political manipulation of the *Dimitra Clubs*. This can be a risk but as such it is prevented and mitigated by ensuring the meaningful participation of all actors at local and national levels, including traditional, political and administrative authorities. This involvement is crucial to have their buy-in and more importantly, to make sure that everyone understands and respects the principles of the approach: transparent, participatory and apolitical.

- **Have there been any formal evaluations of the *Dimitra* program? Are these available online? How do you measure the social cohesion impact mentioned in the presentation?**

The process of monitoring and evaluation of the results and impact of the *Dimitra Clubs* approach is materialised at different levels:

- Local level: at the level of the local partner organization through bi-annual reports on basic information about the functioning of the clubs and the key areas of action. One of these reports highlighted the social cohesion impact showcased in the presentation.
- Project level: at the project level, as the *Dimitra Clubs* approach is implemented by a project led by FAO, the *Dimitra* Project, qualitative evaluations and baseline questionnaires are carried out to have a global picture about the results and impact of the clubs and capitalize on lessons learnt.
- FAO evaluations and partners' evaluations: as the *Dimitra Clubs* are not always stand-alone activities but are also integrated into joint programs, the results and impact of the Clubs are also evaluated as part of global evaluations. Examples of these formal evaluations are
  - FAO Programme Evaluation Report 2013, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/028/mg392e.pdf>
  - Evaluation of FAO's contribution to the reduction of rural poverty through Strategic Programme 3, 2017 <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bd604e.pdf>
  - Evaluation of FAO's role and work related to Gender and Development, 2011, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/023/MB469E01.pdf>

In terms of impact, we are carrying out a comprehensive participatory impact evaluation (mixing qualitative and quantitative methods) to showcase the impact of the approach on rural people's livelihoods. The upcoming impact evaluation will explore the impact (direct and indirect) of the *Dimitra Clubs*' approach on four key elements of empowerment (adapted from the World Bank Empowerment Sourcebook, Narayan, 2002):

- Access to information
- Inclusion/participation/gender
- Accountability and ownership
- Local organizational capacities

The methodology of the PIA is consistent with the principles of the *Dimitra* approach (participatory, gender-sensitive, inclusive, people-centred and rights-based).

- **Without other approaches, can the *Dimitra Club* approach help to improve resilience of vulnerable people?**

The *Dimitra Clubs* can act as stand-alone as well as complimentary with other participatory approaches (e.g. FFS) and integrated into other joint programmes. The case of Gassedra discussed in the presentation highlights the results and impact of the *Dimitra Clubs* in Niger. In this village, the Clubs were created six years ago, as stand-alone activities and are still functioning nowadays with a total of six clubs (two only-men, two only-women and two for the youth).

- **I work in a rural context where smartphones/cell phones are used, how do you see this approach could fit?**

*Dimitra Clubs* use ICTs - such as solar-powered rural radios and cell-phones - to improve access to information and to share the stories of the clubs among villages located far away from each other. What is interesting in this approach is that the use of ICTs is complemented with capacity development activities that ensure that the principles of participation, inclusion and gender equality are applied in the approach.

It must be highlighted that the digital divide between rural and urban areas is deep. Not to mention the digital divide between women and men. In Niger, only 2% of the population used the internet in 2015, and the majority were men. Obstacles to the accessibility of Internet services in Africa include generally low levels of literacy in the population, particularly for women, poor infrastructures, and high costs of Internet services and power availability. Efforts can be made by establishing partnerships with the private sector to improve connectivity and implement simple solutions for rural areas.

The *Dimitra Clubs* can be drivers in rural isolated areas to ensure that everyone benefits from innovations and that the innovations introduced really respond to both women and men's needs and interests.

- **What incentives help people to participate in the *Dimitra Clubs*?**

The *Dimitra* initiative provides only a solar-powered radio per club and sometimes (depending on funding) also cell-phones. This complements the capacity development training on participatory communication. Rural people are, however, mainly motivated and incentivised through the idea of taking their destiny in their own hands. This approach means a different way of facilitating development in rural areas wherein rural people are the main actors of their own development. Sometimes this is not easy to explain at community level as many development projects have concentrated their efforts in providing inputs only and are less focused on strengthening the capacities of people in organizing with their own resources and efforts. To overcome this challenge, it is necessary to be flexible, patient and most importantly, ensure the application at the field level of a comprehensive training package to sensitize all community actors about the importance of this empowering approach.

- **Can you give some concrete examples of the types of trainings that the villagers receive? What kind of capacity building activities do you carry out?**

Capacity development at different levels is crucial to ensure the well-functioning of the clubs and the respect of key principles such as participation of all, gender equality, partnerships and transparency.

Training and coaching by FAO *Dimitra* is provided to the local partner organization. It can be an NGO, a producer organization or civil society organization. The important element is that the partnership between FAO and the partnering organization is built on mutual trust and that the principles of gender, participatory communication and social inclusion are well understood. The partner organization, which knows better the cultural and social context of the areas where the clubs are active, prepares in collaboration with FAO *Dimitra* training sessions with local facilitators who then train members of the community and members of the future *Dimitra Clubs*. These members then have the duty to provide feedback to the other members of the community who did not receive the training in a framework of a peer-to-peer training.

The kind of training that the *Dimitra Club* members take part in are of different types (logistical, procedural and methodological). Training sessions can focus for example on the functioning of the clubs (schedule of meetings, feedback at the village assembly, rounds of discussion, number of participants by club, potential thematic discussions) as well as sensitizing sessions on key principles of the methodology (how to manage conflicts due to different opinions, how to ensure a smooth decision-making process, rules of participation, gender equality, rotation of moderation, ensure everyone's voices are heard). Other trainings involve also key principles of the partnership with the community rural radios and the partner organization.

The training strategy varies per context and per the characteristic of programming. For example, if the clubs are implemented in conjunction with other approaches, such as the FFS, the training might be oriented and adapted to the nature of this specific partnership.

- **Do you think smartphones could replace rural radios when implementing the *Dimitra Clubs* approach?**

In the case of the *Dimitra* approach, ICTs are simple tools that serve the initiative. The initiative is focused on triggering processes of social change by enhancing the capacity of rural women and men to organize and act together to solve common problems.

In relation to this specific question, rural radio is still the most used medium today in many rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa. For this reason, it is still the most powerful traditional medium used in development initiative such as the *Dimitra* one.

Nevertheless, other technologies including smartphones as well as other devices are used and can be of aid. Combining different tools is often the best way to go! Of course, we always explore the operational difficulties that can arise (energy, internet access, and infrastructure) and favour sustainable options.

- **In case of the absence of neutral rural radios, don't you think it is more challenging? How do you overcome this problem?**

Every situation is unique, innovative partnerships developed also include public-private partnerships. We have been trying to explore partnerships of all types of radio stations even though community stations are natural partners. Some clubs engaged with public stations, while others with more commercial stations. From the beginning of the process it is important that all parts have a full comprehension of the nature of the approach which is to trigger sustainability and ownership in the long run.

- **Did you meet any resistance from local or national authorities when developing the *Dimitra Clubs*? Any issue from authorities related to the fact that *Dimitra Clubs* are not formalized? Did you get requests from local or national authorities to set up new *Dimitra Clubs*? Have any of the *Dimitra Clubs* evolved into a conflict mediation body and taken over conflict resolution roles of traditional institutions?**

- In terms of the non-formalization of the *Dimitra Clubs*, we have met some questions from a few representatives of producers' organizations who have raised the issue of "competition" between their organizations and the Clubs. In this case, it must be emphasized that the *Dimitra Clubs* act in the informal sphere because in many cases, studies have shown that

producers organization have difficulties in reaching those who are at the bottom-line: the most excluded. These gaps in inclusivity are filled by the participatory nature of the clubs. These spaces are made so that all those who are marginalized and whose voices are not heard, can participate meaningfully in the development of their communities. This approach also strengthens producers' organizations as well as enhances the capacities of rural people to organization and rural women to become leaders. Many members of the *Dimitra Clubs* are also members of producers' organizations and many members of the *Dimitra Clubs* have decided to join and/or to create their own formal organization because of the capacities they have developed thanks to the clubs.

- Local authorities, traditional chiefs as well as religious chiefs have also benefitted from this approach. The fact that since the beginning these key stakeholders are meaningfully involved in the process is a determinant factor to have their support.
- The village chief of Gassedra (Niger), where the success of the clubs is a reality, when he was asked to give an answer to the question "are the *Dimitra Clubs* a threat to your authority?", he replied by saying "on the contrary, the clubs give me more notoriety and I always say that it is a pity that my father did not have the chance to have the *Dimitra Clubs* in his village because otherwise we would have been able to better manage his village."

- **Is knowledge produced at the community-level also captured, shared, or included in planning or policy at sub-national to global levels?**

The *Dimitra Clubs* find local solutions to community problems by making use of the full potential of their knowledge, capacities and local resources. FAO *Dimitra* advocates at global and national level to integrate this approach into national policies. For instance, in the case of Niger, the approach has been officially recognized and used to achieve the objectives of the national policy and strategy to eradicate food insecurity in the country (*L'Initiative 3N, « les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens »*).

- **Do *Dimitra Clubs* receive any type of support from other organizations?**

As highlighted in the presentation, the *Dimitra Clubs* have been integrated into various joint initiatives and programmes where various development organizations are also present. Thus, yes, the members of the Clubs, in some cases, receive specific training related to different kinds of topics (IPPM, improved agricultural practices, health, storing, etc.) depending on the framework in which they have been set-up and the expertise and mission of other partner organizations.

## For more information

[FAO Dimitra Clubs](#)

[Impact of FAO-Dimitra Clubs: Empowering Rural People](#)

[Dimitra Clubs: a unique approach](#)

[Communicating Gender for Rural Development. Integrating gender in communication for development](#)

[The FAO Disaster Risk Reduction for Food and Nutrition Security Framework Programme](#)

[Community listeners' clubs. Stepping stones for action in rural areas.](#)



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